Amusemente and Meclings.

Bootn's THEATER ... " Evadue." DALY's FIFTH AVENUE THE ATER. -At 1:30: Combination Entertainment. At 8: "The Big Bonanza."

LYCKUM THEATER.-"IA Fille de Madame Augot." OLYMPIC THEATER .- At 2 and 8: Variety Entertainent. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS -Birch and Wambold. THEATER COMIQUE.—At 2 and 8: Variety entertainment. U ION SQUARE THEATER .- "The Two Orphaus." WALLACK'S THEATER .- " The Irish Heirosa."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- Exhibition of Paintings. ACADEMY OF Mesic.—Commencement. Columbia College Law School. CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY .- Organ Concert.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESENTENTAN CHURCH.-Semi-centennial of American Tract Society. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. - Painting, Statusry, etc. BORINSON HALL.-Tableaux Vivanis.

STRINGAY HALL.-Piano Recital. Miss Helibron.

Index to Advertisements.

Au REMENTS - Eleventh Page - 4th, 5th, and 6th columns. BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS - Eleventh Page - 4th col-ROADD AND ROOMS—Eighth Page—5th and 6th columns. BUSINESS NOTICES—Sight Page—1st column. CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Electath Page—5th columu. Clothino, &c.—Elerenth Page—5th column. Corroration Notices—Eleventh Page—6th column.

CLOTHING, NO. - Electric Page—6th column. Corrorator Notices—Elecenth Page—6th column. Dry Goods—Electric Page—6th column. Dry Goods—Electric Page—6th column. European Advertisements—Elecenth Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columnua. EUROPEAN HOTELS-Flerenth Page-5th and 6th col-

unns.

Financial.—Eleventh Page—2d, 3d, and 4th columns.

Fina Arts—Figh Page—5th column.

Fine Arts—Figh Page—2d column.

Help Wantsb—Malles—Figh Page—6th column; Famalles—Figh Page—6th column.

Hotels—Fight Page—6th column.

Hotels—Fighth Page—6th column.

Hotels—Fighth Page—6th column.

Houses, Carlanges, Harness, &c.—Fifth Page—3d column.

Instruction—Eighth Page—1st and 2d columns.

Instruction—Eighth Page—1st and 2d column.

Marries and Deathes—Serich Page—6th column.

Marries and Deathes—Serich Page—6th column.

Mincellankous—Electain Page—5th column: Twelfth

Page—4th, 5th and 6th columns.

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New Periodentions—Eleghth Page—2d column.

Periodents—Eighth Page—2d column: New-Heisey—

Beloositys—Eighth Page—2d column: New-Heisey—

Fighth Page—3d column; Column:

Stendands—Eighth Page—4th column.

Stendands—Electath Page—3th Column.

Stendens—Electath Page—3d column.

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Tendens—Electath Page—3d column.

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Tendens—Electath Page—3d column.

Tendens—Electath Page—3th column.

SORAIR. OF TAX-Ellighth Page—the Column STRAMER RETREATS—Eighth Page—the Column Taxolium—Eighth Page—2d column. Page—1th column To Ler, City Profilety—Eighth Page—5th column; Country—Brooklyn—Eighth Page—5th column.

Business Notices.

The depots of Philadelphia belonging to the Has written 375,000 Accident Policies. - THE STERLING SILVER FORKS and SPOONS, hand paste, engraved patterns, at manufacturers' lower. P. Ponte, 817 Broadway, between 13th and 14th ats. To ONE AND ALL.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, brought; or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so offen ead to consumption! It so, use Wilder's Free Con Livis Oil and Libe, a safe and office clear remedy. This is no quark preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the faculty. Manufra by A. B. Wilkon, Chemist, Roston. Sold by all druggists.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per amoun. Advertising Rates. Datty Tribune, 20c. 30c. 40c. 50c. 75c. and \$1 per

line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.
According to position in the paper.
Temos, cash in advance.
Address, The Tribune, New-York.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be mailed, postpaid, to any address (which will be changed whenever requested) in the United States or Caunda, one month for \$1: THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, three months, or THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, six months, for the same

THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

*****	Son.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri	Sat.
	9 192 6 126 16 196 22 143 20 150	3,193 10 125 17 137 24 144 31 154	4 1124 11 151 18 138 25 145	5 125 19 132 19 139 26 146	75 124 13 154 20 169 27 147	21 10	1 12 8 19 15 13 22 16 29 16

New-Dork Daily Gribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Many more bodies of victims of the Schiller disaster have been recovered; twenty-four mail bags have been brought ashore. ___ The report that Germany and Russia will address a remonstrance to Franco in regard to armament is denied. The British Government has received satisfactory assurances from Berlin in regard to the maintenance The principal conspirator in the plot to assassinate Prince Bismarch has been arrested; he is said to be related to Archbishop Lodochowski. Sixty-two lives have been lost by the wreck

Domestic.-The Supply bill was amended and passed in the Senate, and a Conference Committee was appointed. —— The General Excise bill was defeated in the Assembly. The May Musical Festival began in Cincinnati last evening. The International Sunday School Convention began its sessions in Baltimore yesterday. = __ Jefferson Davis has been offered the Presidency of the new Texas State Agricultural College,

CITY .- In the suit against Mr. Beccher, Theodore Tilton testified in rebutial, contradicting many statements of witnesses for the defense, Receivers of whisky from Western distilleries which had been seized for fraud explained their position. - A receiver was appointed for the New-York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad. Profests were made against the tobacco awards of the Indian Commissioners. The Mayor prepared a memorial for the Assembly on rapid transit, and the Controller one on the dellar at the close, 805m cents,

THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts warmer, cloudy and rainy weather.

OF INTEREST TO ADVERTISERS.

Yesterday the American and New-York News Companies bought of the vacious morning papers

Times 7,800 2,576
World 1,850 720
It will be seen that the American News Company
bought considerably more TRIBUNES than it did
Worlds and Times put together, and that the New-
York News Company also bought more TRIBUNES
than it did Worlds and Times put together. This is
about a fair average comparison of the relative pur-
chases for some months past. There has been no
time this year in which the daily circulation of Tur
TRIBUNE was not equal to the combined
daily circulations of The World and Times
in which its semi-weekly circulation was

not quadruple the combined semi-weekly circulations of The World and Times, and in which its weekly circulation was not out of sight ahead of the combined weekly circulations of The World and Times. On the 10th of April two of the best known advertising agents in the country prepared the following card:

We the undersigned have examined the books of The Tribune, the Foreman of its Press Room, the

daily reports, etc., and are entirely satisfied, and do certify that the entire circulation of The DAILY TRIBUNE for the month of March was 1,254,625 complete copies, making an average daily circulation for the month of 46,467; and that the entire circulation is the month of 46,467; and that the entire circulation is the contraction of the month of 46,467; and that the entire circulation is the contraction of the month of 46,467; and that the entire circulation is the contraction of for the month of 46,407; and that the the month of April, up to and including this day, was 457,820 complete copies, making the accepted daily circulation for the month of April, thus far. 50.66 complete copies.

HEMAN BUER.

New-York, April 10, 1875. The figures above given remained singularly stable throughout the past mouth. The average daily circulation of The Tribune for the whole of April

The following extract from the official report of the Postmaster of the City of New-York to the Postmaster-General, giving the amount of postage paid by each paper on its regular editions, sent from the New-York Post-Office to its egular subscribers, further illustrates the relative circulations, as disclosed by the above facts:

Postage paid. 31,446 60 552 28 858 32 472 80 TRIBUNE 70,330 Herold 27,614 Times 42,916 World 23,640 Advertisers will find it also to their interest to remember that the columns of THE TRIBUNE are onesixth wider than those of any other paper in the city, and that each line consequently holds one-sixth

Persons arranging to leave town for the Spring and Summer months can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any address, and changed as often as they may desire, postpaid, for \$1 a month.

There is prospect of a long and bitter contest over the Supply bill. It has passed the Senate after much discussion, and amendments that reduced it by \$100,000 and then added \$90,000. The members of the Conference Committee are known to differ widely in respect to its provisions, and when they shall have agreed the batile over it in the House will begin. There is even some teason for fearing that this may protract the session beyond the present week.

Secretary Bristow is following up the breach made in the intrenchments of the Whisky Ring with commendable urgency. He will not be satisfied with mere exposure; prosecution and conviction of the offenders, and especially of the corrupt officials, will be a large part of his programme. New successes are already added to those already reported, and the demoralization of the Ring is likely to be further effected by confessions from the guilty officials.

The long-threatened exposure of alleged corropt practices on the part of Mr. Emerson E. Davis in obtaining his seat in the Assembly has come at last, and scarcely justifies the sound and fury with which it was heralded. The most important work of yesterday in the Assembly was the defeat of the General Excise bill, which seems to have aroused the opposition of both Republicans and Temperance men by a clause which repealed all previous legislation that interfered with the liquor

We present to-day a full report of the proreedings during yesterday's session of the American Social Science Association at Detroit. The address of the presiding officer, the Hen. David A. Wells, deals with the relations of capital to prosperity, and is replate with a variety of information that is of interest to the general reader as well as to students who make economical subjects a specialty. The paper of Mr. David A. Wasson of Stuttgart goes into an analysis of the contest between the German Government and the Ultramentanists, and presents many historical facts in their connection with this struggle which throw much light upon its character; its result is beyond mortal ken.

In selecting the evils of excessive municipal taxation for the theme of his message, Gov. Tilden has shown a just appreciation of the most urgent wants of our citizens. The FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY pressure of taxes in this city is one of the chief impediments to its prosperity, and there is no field in the whole range of legislation where better results may be hoped for, than in properly adjusting these excessive burdens. The Governor sees clearly that the people of a city are in general the best judges of their own needs, but the misgovernment to which this city was so long subjected made it an exception to this rule. To devise a plan of general legislation that may modify the evils under which we suffer, the Governor recommends the appointment of a Commission, or that at all events the preliminary steps be taken of collating the needful statistics.

> The salient feature of the Reecher trial ves-Tilton himself, of most of Miss Bessie Turner's testimony concerning his treatment of her, and of many of the statements about his relations with the Woodhulls. He was evidently expected to do this, is remarkably silent on the great falling off in the counsel for the defense did not think it worth while to cross-examine him at all. It is merely a slight addition to the mountainous perjaries involved on one side or the other of this extraordinary case. If Mr. Tilton told the truth yesterday, three or four women, who testified for the defense, told elaborate and ingenious lies. It is not a question of shades of meaning, or of circomstances about which recollections might differ, but of absolute flat contradiction by one witness of the essential points of the stories told by others.

The protests and assurances of several of our most respectable tobacco merchants count for nothing with the Indian Commissioners. Even the statement of Mr. Carman, au old army examiner, brought in as an expert, who finds one sample of tobacco filled with factory scraps and another wet and badly cured, does not affect their judgment. They have an easy way of disposing of all such assertions. It is all mere jealousy, because the award for supplying the Indians was not given to a New-Yorker. Mr. Commissioner Explain-it-away P. Smith has a very low opinion of our merchants, and thinks it would be hard to get any one connected with the New-York trade who would not have his personal prejudices. But when he speaks of the tobacco that Prof. Marsh "found fault " with," he makes a slight mistake. It was one of the Board who remarked, on seeing Red Cloud's sample, "That tobacco is rotten." Prof. Marsh offered no opinion about it-it spoke for itself.

A new chapter is opened in the history of iron was in the first place sent to build the road, and was under mortgage to the bondholders. The trustees of the road being in with the Navy Department as security to prevent that Department from with the difficult task of explaining them, and of surely rich; a man who with little busi-

now appears that this much pledged iron dal further duty for Jay Cooke & Co.'s bank, with Secretary Richardson. With charming naïveté the Secretary let the bank bave some \$200,000 in fractional currency, accepting as security this same iron that was then pledged with the Navy Department. It is quite evident that a vast amount of financiering ability was expended on that lot of railroad iron, but the history must be rather discouraging to dealers in American securities.

WORSE THAN WHISKY.

Some three months ago, when the bill imposing additional taxation was under discussion in the House of Representatives, we had occasion to say that no addition to the taxes was necessary, nothing further being required than a faithful and efficient collection of the revenues under the tax laws as they were. The astounding developments which appeared in The Tribune yesterday morning have again directed the attention of the public to this subject by disclosing a degree of rottenness in that department of the Government which is charged with the daty of collecting the internal revenue which is nothing less than appalling. By the side of it the frauds of the Canal Ring dwindle to insignificance. We have thought it our duty to consult the annual reports of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, and have compiled from them a few statistics of a very simple nature. Simple as they are, however, they conclusively prove the inefficiency and dishonesty of a large proportion of the officers of the Internal Revenue. just as an increase of one hundred per cent in the annual mertality of this city would demonstrate either the existence of a fatal epidemic or the most shameful neglect of the laws of health.

Previously to July 1, 1868, the tax on distiiled spirits had been two dollars per gallon, and on that date it was reduced to fifty cents. At this rate it remained until August 1, 1872, when it was raised to seventy cents. In February, 1875, it was again raised, and is now fixed at one dollar. It is very well known that when the tax was two dollars a gallon it produced less than it did after the reduction was made to fifty cents. It is not so well known that since the present Administration has been elevating our civil service to its present sublime altitude, the quantity of distilled spirits escaping the payment of taxes into the National Treasury, which was never excessively small, has been constantly increasing. This is the fact we propose to establish, leaving it for our readers to interpret its significance.

The Hon, Columbus Delano, on page 10 of his annual report as Commissioner of the Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1869, estimates the annual consumption of distilled soirits in the United States at that time at not less than cighty millions of gallons. After the best consideration he had been able to give the subject he estimated that the Tax law, as it then stood, if faithfully enforced, would yield an annual revenue of sixty millions of dollars. (Vide Report, 1869, p. 10). The population of the country since then has increased at least one-sixth, and the taxes on spirits have been very considerably increased, but the total amount collected in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, from this source, was only \$49,-444,090, including licenses. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870 (the change from the two-dollar rate to fifty cents having been made in 1868), the returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue showed a total taxable production of liquers distifled other material than fruits, of 71,337,099 gallons. The same report showed that the distilleries of the country, if operated to the full extent of their expacity for ten months out of the twelve, were capable of Delano again estimated the consumption, and this time put it at from seventy-five to eighty million gallons. Having been one year longer timate from "not less than eighty millions" to "from seventy-five to eighty millions." Let us now see how the annual production, as far as discovered and taxed by the Internal Revenue officers, compares for the last five

It was, in 1870, 71,337,099 gallons. It was, in 1871, 54,576,446 gailons. It was, in 1872, 68,275,745 gallons. It was, in 1873, 68,236,567 gallons. It was, in 1874, 68,805,374 gallons.

In his report for the fiscal year 1870, Mr. Delano observed that he had no reason to believe that there would be any material falling off in the production of spirits in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, of which four months had already passed. In November, terday was the explicit contradiction, by Mr. 1870, Mr. Delano resigned the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Mr. J. W. Douglass became Acting Commissioner, and on January 3, 1871, was appointed Commissioner. His report, bearing date November 21, 1871. the production of whisky during the fiscal year 1871.

The fact is well known that the consumption of spirits always increases when the laboring population are fully employed and receiving 1872, and 1873. The Internal Revenue re- effective for defense. turns, however, indicate a diminished consumption of liquors in all those years, as compared with 1870. The United Kingdom advances in population much less rapidly than the United States, yet the respective quantities of British and foreign spirits and wines retained and taxed for home consumption in that country tell a very different tale from ours, comparing as follows for the six years 1868-1873, in-

British Spirits. Foreign Spirits. Poreign Wine Galleris, 8,398,817 8,172,815 8,439,346 8,926,733 9,968,229 10,259,798 Galong, 15,064,575 14,731,173 15,079,854 16,144,838 16,765,444 17,905,129 21,441,449 21,941,779 22,059,401

The excise duties collected on a gallon of spirita in Great Britain are ten shillings a gal-000 from foreign liquors, \$9,000,000 from liquors. In the fiscal year 1874, the United | ment. States received \$44,000,000 from the gallon wines and liquors. From 1864 to 1874, the

drawing its deposits from the firm. It placing the responsibility for this wholesale robbery, perjury, corruption, and debauchery where it properly belongs.

lips, and the benefits of international amity

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE. While the necessity for peace is upon all

are forcibly contrasted by the European press with all the bale, the plague, the evil that follow in the train of war, yet, at the same time, the governments continue to arm, and with feverish haste are endeavoring to swell their armies to the most formidable war footing. All branches of military administration are equally stimulated; armaments are perfected as well as assembled to an enormous extent; ways of communication are extended and ramified; new methods of conscription or obligatory service are digested so as to draw forth the utmost available effective strength of the country, while over all these measure, that speak so clearly of war, there is thrown so slight a vail that no one should fail to see the ultimate result. Beginning with Russia, that power has at this moment under arms 730,000 of the active force ready for the field, 120,000 men classed as garrison troops, 80,000 of the local force, 206,000 of the reserve, 257,000 men in depots, and, finally, 70,000 Cossicks enrolled for the active contingent, or a total of 1,463,000 men, ready for the business of war at short notice. Upon the enforcement of the new laws regulating obligatory service, the field force could be speedily enlarged to 900,000 men, and there could be drawn a force of 68,000 men from the special corps occupying the Cancasus, making the effective strength 1,700,000. This may be readily augmented by 200,000 Cossacks, and from the Opoltchessi or Landweler may be drafted another million of men, giving an aggregate of 2,900,000 available for war purposes. For this immense force the very best of modern arms have been provided, including the Gatling gun and the latest improved American revolver for the cavalry. Never before was Russia so well prepared in all respects for war, defensive or offensive. The scale of Prossian military preparation

is known to all men. This is shown by official reports within a few thousand men and half a dozen batteries of field artillery, while the recent Franco-German war gave positive evidence of the extraordinary moral and intellectual elements which animate that vast war machine, the Prussian army, and the skill of those who direct its operations. Recently the Prussian artillery has been completely reorganized, and the field artiflery, separated from that designed for siege and fortress service, has been distributed among the several army corps, at the rate of two regiments, each of two battalions and eight batteries, to the corps. Of these batteries there are 390, and when completed the organization will consist of 35 regiments with an armament of 1,200 pieces, to be increased to 1,800 in war. The foot or fortress and siege artillery, at present, embrace 29 battalions of four companies each, armed with the needle-gun, and trained in infantry as well as in heavy artillery service. Meanwhile experiments upon a great scale have been made with the new field gans adopted for the artillery in 1873, and that arm has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, or its value ascertained Moreover, six army corps have been rearmed with the new Mauser ride, in place of the once famous needle gun; and all the cavalry carry the captured chassepot, shortened and otherwise modified into an excellent light carbine. At the same time a Mauser carbine has been furnished to a number of the Chasseur battalions for experiment. Without counting the reserves, we may set down the Imperial army at nearly 900,000 men. All the frontier fortresses are being rapidly enlarged and strengthproducing 203,912,800 gallons a year. Mr. ened by every engineering device; and it is noteworthy that those on the Russian border have received as close attention as those facing France. By a recent act of the Reichstag proat a peace footing of 400,000 men.

France of course has been making prodigious exertions to keep pace with these preparations of Prussia and Russia, and has a reorganized army of at least 625,000 men, exclusive of the new Territorial armies. In the recent "Maneu-"vers," at which many foreign officers were present, the French corps are said, by general consent, to have shown a high degree of discipline, with every evidence of substantial reform. War material has been accumulated; the best defensive positions have been strongly fortified, and the means of rapid transportation and concentration upon the frontier are wellnigh perfected.

Even jasular England has not stood an inactive spectator of these military preparations of the great continental powers; but, after all, little has been done to increase the size of the army. The subject of recruitment is one, however, that has excited much discussion in the press and Parliament, but as yet nothing definite has been determined. One thing, however, has been settled; no care is to be spared to preserve the maritime supremacy and strength of England, whose navy to-day is even stronger, relatively, than ever before: good wages, as they notoriously were in 1871, and was never so formidable for offense or so

A LARGE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

We publish a letter elsewhere in this paper, which is believed to be authentic, in which the lion. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, speaks of the communication made by Prof. Marsh of Yale College to the President of the United States as "reports put in "circulation by a Mr. Marsh." The indefinite article is sometimes a tremendous weapon. It is a pretty good thing, however, for the person who uses it to be entirely sure where it is going to hit and whom demolish. A man who undertakes to lift it up and attach it to some one bigger than he is himself, is liable to have it roll back on him and overwhelm him with ridicule. In the letlen, or more than three times those imposed in ter to which reference has been made, Mr. the United States. The revenue derived by Delano has, by his singular use of the in-Great Britain in the year ended March 31, 1874, definite article, unconsciously revealed his own was \$73,000,000 from British spirits, \$26,000, | attitude towards not only Professor Marsh, but anybody who has a hand in exposing the foreign wines, and \$38,000,000 from malt frauds and corruption in the Interior Depart-

And who is Mr. Columbus Delano who slings tax on spirits, \$9,000,000 from mult liquors, his judefinite articles around in such lofty and \$8,000,000 from customs duties on foreign style? He is a man who from the time of his first entry into politics thirty years ago has British revenue from excise duties on spirits been followed by constant suspicion: increased more than fifty per cent without any a man who by some sad mischance change whatever in the tax per gallon. In the of surrounding or circumstance, or else the St. Paul and Pacific Railway iron. This fiscal year 1870 the United States derived a by some nemate perversity of character, has revenue from spirits of \$55,581,599, in- always and everywhere been suspected of cluding becase fees, and though the taking care of hiraself and his family and tax was raised to seventy cents a gallon friends at the expense of the public; a man intimate relations with Jay Cooke & Co., used August 1, 1872, the Internal Revenue Office who has never failed, whether stocks were the fron with that form to pay their debts to has never succeeded in matching its receipts high or low, Government scenrities above or it. Jay Cooke & Co. used the iron again, for 1870 under the fifty cent tax! These are below par, business flourishing or depressed,

ness but politics has amassed a fortune; a man whose official positions have made public scandal. And it is he who has managed the Patent Office, the Land Office, the Pension Bureau, the Indian Department, and everything else he has touched, in such manner that to mention either or any of them in the hearing of an intelligent American citizen sends thumb and finger to the pose involuntarily-it is he who is even now under a cloud which rises above suspicion and culminates in proof, and who holds his office only because his chief "stands by his friends,"it is this man who writes to the President of the Board of Indian Commissioners, saying he is desirous of appointing a commission from the members of the Board "to in-'vestigate certain reports put in circulation by a Mr. Marsh relative to the Indian service at Red Cloud Agency."

nor managed a convention; was never a candidate for public office, nor ever took any part in politics whatever; who never by himself, his friends nor relatives defrauded the Government of a cent; who has devoted himself to the pursuit of science with greater enthusiasm than any other man in his department of learning anywhere, and who, by his discoveries, has shed honor upon his country; a man who is widely known here and in Europe as an investigator and discoverer, who unites high personal courage and manly character with an enthusiastic love of science, and has achieved a reputation second to none in the world as a specialist in his department, a scholar so unselfish and sincere in his devotion to his profession as to give-not the money of the nation, Mr. Delano, nor even the money of the college with which he is connected, but his own funds, to the pursuit of his studies and the collection of cabinets which should aid the future student in paleontology. This is the man to whom Columbus Delano applies the indefinite article. "A Mr. " Marsh " indeed! Why, when Columbus Delano and all the tricks of his Department are buried and forgotten, Professor Marsh will be remembered as the enthusiastic scholar, and the brave, undamated hero who, in the Winter of 1874, took his life in his hand, and with a small party of men plunged into a country of hostile and savage Indians, and rescued to seience the wonderful collection of fessil deposits and organic remains which will long be the pride of the Penbody Museum of Yale College. And it is possible that Mr. Columbus Delano's only hold upon history will be in connection with the fact that the condition antecedent upon the permission granted Prof. Marsh by the hostile Indians to gather up those organic remains was his promise to convey to the Great Father their complaints of the outrages and swindles which Mr. Columbus Delano's agents practiced upon them.

"The reports put in circulation by a Mr. "Marsh!" The Secretary knew, as everybody else who reads the newspapers knows, that Professor Marsh had no interest in "cir-"culating reports" of this kind, and that the modest part he took in bringing the abuses of Mr. Delano's department to the attention of the President was due entirely to the fact that Red Cloud made him promise to communicate just what he did to the President before the Indian chief would give him permission to go down into the Bad Lands for the fossils he sought. He made the promise, and without any fuss or flurry he fulfilled it. For this Mr. Columbus Delano, a Cabinet officer under charges, and only kept in office because the charges have been made public, speaks airily of "reports put in circulation by a Mr. Marsh." A dozen, twenty or fifty years bence how these two names will look. "The Honorable "Columbus Delano." "A Mr. Marsh!"

The Police Commissioners who insist on thrustin office as Commissioner of Internal Revenue vision was also made for the maintenance of he may have seen reasons for reducing his esthe Landsturm (old soldiers) for seven years, and retaining Mr. Matself as President, do themcives no credit, and diminish the esteem in which the Board is held. Beyond the possibility of ques-tion, Gen Smith is esteemed by the public the ablest man in the Board. He has some qualifications for the Presidency, and he has none for the treasurership. If they are ashamed to leave him without office in the Board, they should put him into the office for which he is fitted. In any case they need not deceive themselves about the public estimation of him and of them. President or not, where he sits is the head of the table.

PERSONAL.

President Chadbourne of Williams College is so far recovered from his long and tedious filness that he

Mr. E. D. Winslow has bought a three-quarters interest in The Boston Post for \$300,000. The editorial management of the paper, like its politics, will

The members of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, it is reported, contemplate presenting the monument and grounds to the City of Besten after the coming centennial celebration.

The report that President Chamberlain of Bowdein College would resign at the next Commence ment is denied. A member of one of the College Boards declares that his resignation would not be accepted if

The fine Gothic monument to the memory of Helolse and Abeterd, in the cemetery at Pere La Chaise, is undergoing repairs. The entire stone work is to be removated, and the thousands of signatures which empty headed tourists have scratched upon the tomb are

Providence, Rhodo Island, is putting in her claim now for a Contennal celebration. The First Bap-tist Meeting-house, whose generall spire and comely proportions have long been justiv celebrated, will be 100 years old on the 28th of next month. Its corner-stone was held June 1, 1774, and the house was opened for worship on May 28, 1775. The Centennial of the latter event will be celebrated with appropriate exercises. A historical discourse will be delivered by the Hon. Sammel G. Arneld, the President of the Charlable Explist so-ciety, the corporation in which the property is vested. That was a very sensible sort of Christianity

which the Rev. Mr. Williams, an old-time minister at Dudley, Mass., is said to have taught. It is related of him that when midway in his sermon on a sultry Sunday he heard the sound of distant thunder, he glanced out of the window once or twice, stopped preaching, and remacked: "Brethren, I observe that our Prother Crosby is not prepared for the raio. I think it our duty to help our Brother Crosby get in his hay before the shower." Stepping down from the pulpit, he went with several of the brethren to the hay held, and worked there for half an hour, when the bay was housed. Then, returning to the church, he took up the thread of his sermon where he had left it, and presched straight through to his "freenthity" and "finally," without an omission. The Rev. Dr. Bartol of Boston gave ex-

pression to these emphatic views on Sunday last when referring to the case of Josse Pomeroy: " If we would have no monsters about us in the community, let not bliots or insane pair, or scrofulous or consumptives, those soaked in alcohol or conceived in last, entering the world diseased in body or mind, or overweighted with any world diseased in body or mind, or overweighted with any propensity or passion, be allowed to marry, any more than we would have a bursery for wolves and bears, or cultivate poisenous try, deadly night-shade, or apple for in the inclosures of our houses, our yards and fields. Society, by righteous custom, if not by statute haw, has a right to prevent, to forbid the multiplication of monstrous specimens of humanity. That mewling, puking, drooling, walling bady ought not to exist; it is no blessing, but a curse of nature and God on the misdoing of men and women."

Washington, May 11 .- Judge Pierrepont will return to Washington on Friday to enter upon his duties as Attorney-General.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 11 .- The Governor-

of honor from the footguards was present. Gen. O'Grady Haloy will be sworn in as Administrator of the Gover-ment on Friday next. WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Mr. Algernon Sar-

toris, the President's son-in-law, returned here to-night

HAVANA, May 11 .- Senor White, the violinist, who was ordered by the Government to leave the island, sailed for Mexico to day.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 11.-Vice-President Wilson arrived here this afternoon, and was received by the city officials and walted on by a deputation of colored men. He will probably go to Texas from here, and thence to Kausas.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The great trouble with all the Republican candidates thus far brought forward for Governor of Ohio seems to be a superabundance of record. The Clereland Herald frankly confesses this, and calls for the discovery of a man without a record. "It is a disgrace Senator Morton is very much pleased with

"A Mr. Marsh!" And who is "a Mr. Marsh?" the Republican triumph in Indianapolis last week. He A modest scholar, who never packed a caucus, thinks it has shown beyond doubt that the electoral vote of Indiana next year will be east for the Republican candidate for the Presidency. He is also confident that the Liberals and Independents who have not acted with the Republicans for several years will retain to the fold now, and all will be lovely. Judge Kelley is finding out now what it costs

to speak the truth at the risk of offending party mag-nates. This is the high-toned way in which The Pitts. burgh Gazette speaks of him: " We credit the Judge with sincerity; he always was sincere. Has he not, times out mind, assumed an Apollo-like pose, and, with eyes lifted heavenward, rolled out, in splendid bass voice, his declaration of devotion to the Republican party ! True, the charitable will say that was done when there seemed no danger of defeat, and that his howls of anguish for the injury done to Rebels are undignified—but that is their matter. We think the Judge is sincere. He is so firmly devoted to Judge Kelley, and thinks so highly of the property of that gentleman, that he would believe hory those more londly did be think it would consiliate a better place on a committee."

Ex-Congressman Coburn of Indiana does not believe the President over seriously entertained the idea of a third term. The reason of his silence on the subject Gen. Coburn finds in his antipathy to being driven into a declaration. He has heard, within less than a month, several of Grant's most latimate friends and admirers declare of their own accord that the thing was beyond the range of possibility." He was not at liberty to give names, but could do so. As for his own opinion on the subject, the General was convinced when the President pocketed the Bounty bill that he did not want a renomination. "No man who expected the suffrages of the people would have done that." When asked if the President could carry Indiana in case he wore renominated, he reptied: "I don't believe he could. Republicans don't believe in a third term. I have never heard one speak in favor of it. The general inclination is, so far as I know, to favor a man who has not held the office, or been a candidate before a Convention, or has been seriously complicated in any of the recent struggles inside the Republican party."

Ex-Senator Wade of Ohio takes a similar view of the duty of the coming Republican Convention in that State in regard to the third term. He does not think the President wants it, but so long as he does not say so, he advises that the platform be ornamented with a good strong plank against giving anybody a third term. When a reporter of The Cincinnati Commercial asked him if he was not afraid such a declaration would be sa affront to the President, Mr. Wade replied: "Affront! fudge! There's no affront in it. I wouldn't be mealymouthed about that in the platform. I would say that no good Republican could be in favor of keeping the vast power of the Executive of this Government in the hands of any man for more than two terms. If what I say is to go into the paper, I don't want it to appear unfriendly to Grant, because I believe he is a good Predeut—that he does as well as he can, and I regard him very highly. It might happen that a President like him would do no harm if elected for a third term, but we don't want any third-term President; and, as I said before, my position has for a long time been for putting a single-term provision in the Constitution."

THE LOSS OF THE SCHILLER. ACCOUNTS FROM THE PLACE OF THE

WRECK. THE VESSEL APPROACHED WITHOUT DANGER-MORN

BODIES RECOVERED-TWENTY-FOUR MAIL-BAGS BROUGHT ASHORE. LONDON, Tuesday, May 11, 1875.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury over the bodies of the victims of the Schiller disaster yesterday was "Found Drowned," not "Accidentally Drowned," as was reported last night.

The weather was fair and the sea calm at the Seilly Islands to-day, and the Schiller could be approached without danger. Boats plied between the wreck and the shore all day. Many bodies were recovered, and a large quantity of the cargo was Twenty-two bags of New-Zealand mails and two of New-York mails were brought have been identified:

Mea-M. Harrison, Frederick Uhlman, W. Metzger, Richard Fiederer, Rosnowski, Edward O'Knock, Sherner (1), M. Stein, Elskow, Christian Roach, Dwight Klink, Stocking, Black, Aliman, also the quartermastee and carpenter of the Schiller. Women-Ackerman (f), Elskow (f), Wagner (f), Jenhel-

nen (b. Mrs. Sophie Hanke, Mrs. Augusta Deckritz, Mrs. William Zack, and the stewardess of the Schiller.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON'S SECURITY. OLD IRON GIVEN TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AS SECURITY FOR THE DEBTS OF JAY COOKE A CO. AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.]

Washington, May 11 .- When Jay Cooke & Co. and the First National Bank of this city inited, about two years ago, it was shown that Secretary Richardson had let the Bank have fractional currency to the amound of nearly \$200,000 without security, no part of which could be obtained. Mr. Richardson was at that time very anxious to have as much currency in circulation as possible, and his manner of accomplishing this object was to allow the National Bank to have in its possession, and without security, as much of it as possible, although this action of the Secretary was protested against by Gen. Spinner. When the press and the country were criticising the con duct of Mr. Richardson as criminal and unprecedented, all at once he announced that, while there was a balance in favor of the Government the Government was amply secured. When the nature of the securities was asked, the Secretary had nothing to say, and niways evaded an answer, and it was a matter of great interest in the Dopartment, and among bankers and others outside, what kind of security would be received by the Treasury for a loan or advancement of nearty a quarter of a million dol-lars. Mr. Richardson, however, always said that the Government was amply secured. It has now been discovered what the mysterious security consisted of, and it is found to be old railroad from. The iron was originally assigned to the Navy Department in order to secure to Jey Cooke, McCulloch & Co, the Navy fund for London. Whatever was not required for that purpose was turned over to Mr. Richardson by the London firm in order to reimburse the Treasury for what, in the language of Mr. Richardson, was "a more general distribu-tion of the fractional currency." It is understood that Secretary Bristow has the subject now under consideraof the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, if the late decision in the New-York court leaves any of it in his pos-

A CABINET RUMOR. AN INTIMATION THAT SECRETARY FISH PROPOSES TO

RETIRE ON JUNE 30-NO AUTHENTIC INFORMA-TION ON THE SUBJECT.

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TERRUNE! WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The National Republican publishes to day a double-leaded leader, more than half a column in length, in which it recites some of the most conspicuous of Mr. Fish's public acts, and accords to him extraordinary ability and distinction smong statesmen. It carries the inference unmistakably that Mr. Fish is to retire on the 30th of June next. The article takes pains, however, to say that no authoritative aunouncement can be made that Mr. Fish's resignation is contemplated. In consequence of the pretentions character of the article, and the manner to which it is printed, together with the fact that Mr. Fish is now out of town and no information can be obtained with reference to the subject, there has been much speculation in regard to the matter. The subject was not referred to in the Cabinet; but several of the members said to-day they feared it might be true, and that Mr. Fish would retire at the time indicated. At the present time, however, it can only be treated as a